









22, 14, 79, and 41, making his 221 to 100 and 823 to 460 respectively. The game was over at 10 minutes' play. Burns of 23, 18, and 30 scored 4 "champs" each; Dufrenoy of 24, 10, and 30 scored 10; and only 16 in front; their numbers being called, Dufrenoy & Roberts (who had just completed a break of 41), who included in their score 10 "champs," were edited 45 by the referee and completed his first hundred. Now the last man woke up a little, and although luck was dead against him he began again very slowly, and after 10 minutes' play broke of 24, 10, and 41, falling.

The second round was played in the same manner. Roberts of the last by a miss cue. Game—Duffrenoy Roberts 355. By the aid of 46, 10, and other small runs he made a total of 100, and then he took 46 from Dufrenoy having just previously added a break of 32, making his number 544. On resuming play in 20 minutes' rest Roberts finished off his century with a break of 45, but he failed to score. An addition of 24 by the champion enabled him to announce "557 all." Dufrenoy's turn came next, but he was unable to make a run, so he broke of 23, 30 (15 to 15) succession, but his opponent, who went a long way ahead, Dufrenoy being only 626 to Roberts 861. The former at this point made his largest break yet, 44, and then he continued to add runs until he reached another 35; but all this was of no avail, as Roberts, with two breaks of 40 and 44, won the game at 11.35 by potting the black ball.

THE DEBATE.—We (*Jur*) are authorized to state that differences between Mr. Studd and the Grand Stand Committee at Epson have been adjusted, and that consequently the Derby will take place as usual this year.

**FOREIGN.**

**TURKEY AND GREECE**

We mentioned in our last that the Conference of Paris had agreed upon a protocol and a declaration regarding differences between Turkey and Greece. These documents were sent to the plenipotentiaries of the Sultan and King of Europe, and cease to encourage aggressions in Turkey, or that she would be left to settle her differences with Greece by herself. It was also decided that there should be no interference in the relations of either country in a conflict with the Porte. Count Weydemeyer, the Russian ambassador at Athens, said that he had received the bearer of the declaration to Athens; and, after assuring Greece accepted the position, giving an assurance that the Government did not intend to interfere in the matter, he previously been several changes of Ministry in Greece, he let the king succeed in forming one which recognized the independence of Greece.

The answer of Greece was read in the sitting of the Conference on 19th February, and the admission of the Cabinet of Ministers, the principles laid down by the Conference were formally recorded. In consequence of the long domestic relations between Greece and Turkey *pou facto* established, and instructed the President to thank the Government of Turkey for its friendly attitude towards Greece, and to instruct his counsellors. After this the Conference dissolved itself dissolved. So ends this matter.

THE VIOLENCE OF THE CRETANS.—The statement that Powers lately represented at the Fair Conference at Agra



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**Trifling causes unexpected make shipwreck**

of great enterprises. The unsuspected existence of a slight break in the ground over which the French cavalry had to charge on the morning of Waterloo, is said by some French historians to have chiefly contributed to the defeat. One of the greatest dangers to which Mr. Postle's meat will be exposed will arise from temporary suspension, by accident or bad weather, of the process. The reduction of the temperature is so comparatively slight that it probably a derangement of the machinery of 12 or 24 hours' duration would prove fatal to the cargo; whereas, were it frozen, 10 or 14 days

The Meat Preserving Company, according to the report they give of their own proceedings, appear to have met with a great many difficulties, and so many losses, as to make the past a lost year, so far as profits are concerned. Still, they have done a good stroke of business, and have relieved the market of about 64,154 sheep and 410 fat cattle. This meat has, most of it, been boiled and tinned. The report is rather exsultatory.

A new mode of meat preserving has this week come to our notice. Mr. Bancroft is the patentee, Messrs. Orr and Honeyman of Brisbane, have charge of the process. The meat they preserve is boned and dried and powdered, it is divested of all moisture, but possesses a

presence of fat blended with it. We are informed that it may be exposed to the air for any length of time without changing in any way, and a tin has been left at this office for the purpose. The sample is accompanied by several testimonials from captains and others, who have taken it to Emden and back without perceiving the slightest change. It has met with a ready sale in England at 1s. a pound, the one pound in the dried state being equivalent, it is said, to four pounds of the fresh, which would bring it to 3d. It is used mainly in soups, and with a little care might prove a pleasant addition to bread and butter.

So dear is the intelligence with respect to wool brought by the approaching mail, that the Commercial Press now attaches to the discovery of some mode of soiling it, and to the publication of an account. With wool from 9d. to 11s., and carcasses at 4s. 6d., how are stations to be kept up? We hear, and who can wonder at it, loud complaints from men who have large

spending £5000, some £4000 a year, merely to keep stations going. Although this drain may be borne for a year or two, it has its limits, and these limits will soon be discovered. This second fall will be felt as a crushing blow, especially by men who are just beating up, with fresh advances, and fresh hopes, from the

however, to give way. The more the advantage offered by the market, the greater must be in the economy, the greater the skill brought to bear on sheep-farming. Bad times have this benefit, that they develop ingenuity, while good ones are seldom marked by any advances—people being too well contented with doing well to try to do better. It is clear that at present relief must come from the discovery of an outlet for beef and mutton, and all energies should be directed to this end. It will be seen that the largest amount of the wool at the February sale was Victorian, and that the New South Wales wool will fall upon the later sales, so that our growers have time to profit by a rise should any occur.

What is likely to be a very instructive and helpful attempt at IRRIGATION is being made in Victoria. A Mr. Bath, in the neighbourhood of Lake Lrsmouth, has, by the

lake, been able through the summer to keep twice the usual amount of stock on the grass land, and grew roots which carried off all the prizes at the shows. Still the watering was able to administer was very slight. Owing to the light fall of rain last winter, Lake Leamington rose only a few inches, and gave Mr. Bath only two chances of using the water. The Christmas effect of the three months' watering was fully three months' rain. Some of the advantages expected are thus stated by the *Australian* :—

"For grass, green crops, and roots it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the value of water; and, as pointed out by the correspondent from another district, several extra months of water will be of great value to the farmer, and the water of the farmer who can irrigate his land after harvest. This aid will be only occasionally required to secure crops of great value, and to grow crops of great value on the land to tie the stubbles can all be ploughed and planted, or sown with fodder crops or roots. One advantage of water is that it avoids the risk of frost to the crops, and this is, that they may be sown much later with safety where water is available than where it is not. It is also a great advantage to have water in the spring or in less common on an unusually wet spring, this is a matter of no little importance. It has happened rather often that the water has been so low in the spring that the water has been the best, and so they always would be if it were not so common to soak the ground well once or twice during the winter."

the growth of cereal crops; but when water is so scarce, and at a abundance at some future time, we shall get into the habit, like the Italians, of using it more or less with all crops. With crops of this kind, the farmer is independent of the seasons, he they wet or dry, and secure full bath.

Mr. Bath, from minute observation of his own circumstances, appears to be convinced that at least once a week is required throughout the summer for the crops. It should never be allowed to become watered, so that irrigation has generally to be commenced earlier and later in October, ending in April.

The Council of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY got through some important business at the Wednesday sitting. A very wise appropriation was devised for the £5 offered by the Governor towards the Society's Prize List. It is in direct acknowledgement of their pledge to encourage Agricultural Education. It is determined to offer it in two prizes to be competed for by the children of the Public Schools, any of whom, on becoming candidates, may contend, under certain conditions, for the production of the best written description of the Exhibition, the preference being given to those essays that are accompanied with the most judicious disquisitions. These prizes will tend to stimulate the observing eye, and carefully lead to prove a satisfactory use of his gift to the donor. It was determined that the Governor should be invited to open the Exhibition, and formal invitations are to be sent to the Ministers of the Crown and the Mayor and Corporation to meet his Excellency for this pur-

being so very uncertain what amount of accommodation would be needed. But the members of the Society are to dine together on Thursday, the 6th, while the evening of the opening day—4th May—is to be celebrated by a subscription ball, organized by certain qualified members of the Society. All goes well for the event in prospect, and as the rain falls now it is hoped that it will not fall when cloudless skies are wanted. The entries are numerous, and we hope good, though of that nothing as yet can be said. We hear of great many persons coming from Queensland to Sydney for the important week.



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